

THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND

AMERICAN REGISTER.

"THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR END."

Vol. I.]

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1813.

[No. 37.]

THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND

AMERICAN REGISTER.

Is published every MONDAY morning, at \$ 3 per volume, or 52 numbers. To be paid in advance.

AGENTS

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Letters and Communications for this paper, must be forwarded free of postage.

Official.

GENERAL ORDERS.

SOLDIERS—

You are now about to leave the shores of Kentucky—Many of you can boast that she gave you birth—She is indeed dear to us all.

KENTUCKIANS stand high in the estimation of our common country. Our brothers in arms, who have gone before us to the scene of action, have acquired a fame, which should never be forgotten by you—a fame worthy your emulation.

your country no more, than return to it, under the impression, that by any act of yours, the high character of Kentucky had fallen

To support this reputation, purchased by valor and by blood, you must with fortitude meet the hardships, and discharge the duties of soldiers. Discipline and subordination mark the real soldier—and are indeed the soul of an army.

In every situation, therefore, the most perfect subordination—the most rigid discharge of duty will be expected from all. Partiality or injustice shall be shown to none.

I have the most perfect confidence in your attachment and support through every difficulty we may encounter.

It is upon you—it is upon your subordination and discipline I rely, for a successful issue of the present campaign.—Without this confidence and support, we shall achieve nothing honorable or useful.

The same destiny awaits us both.—That which exalts or sinks you in the estimation of your country—will produce to me her approbation or condemnation.

Feeling this same common interest, the first wishes of my heart are, that

the present campaign should prove honorable to all, and useful to our country.

Should we encounter the enemy—**REMEMBER THE DREADFUL FATE OF YOUR BUTCHERED BROTHERS AT THE RIVER RAISIN—that British treachery produced their slaughter.**

The justice of our cause—with the aid of an approving Providence, will be sure guarantees to our success.

GREEN CLAY, Brig. Gen.
Cincinnati, April 7, 1813.

Head Quarters, Lewis, April, 19, 1813.

The governor and commandant, in giving his compliments to colonel SAMUEL B. DAVIS, and the officers and privates who acted under his command on the sixth and seventh of this instant, for their promptness, and alacrity in defending the town of Lewis, on said days, during the cannonading by a squadron of the British; he now tenders them his thanks, and expresses his entire approbation of their zeal, activity, and patience, displayed on that occasion; and hopes their patriotic example will be emulated by those militia corps, who may be ordered to repair to the standard of their country.

JOSEPH HASLET.

FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

To the Citizens of the United States.

No. 6.

Well! The loan of \$16,000,000 has been filled; and, what is more extraordinary, it has been filled with unprecedented quickness; nay, it is said, that three times the amount could be obtained. Enlistments proceed rapidly, and thus the two great sinews of war, men and money, can be obtained; and, although Mr. Quincy will not lend a

cent to the United States, nor, I presume, draw a trigger in its defence, yet there are others who will; and it is possible that England may be conquered without the aid of Quincey.

The opposition to the loan, the opposition to enlistments have failed; the endeavours to render the general government contemptible and the war unpopular have failed; the efforts to alter the political complexion of the state legislatures have failed—40000 electors are ready to give their negative to every treasonable proposal that may be offered to the people of Massachusetts; republicanism has far advanced even in the royal state of Connecticut; New-York will stand proof against every attempt to enlist her, on the side of England: what then is to be done by the British, otherwise the tory-faction? There remains but one expedient, and that a desperate one—to throw off the mask at once, and boldly cry out “long live George the Third and Tecumseh the First.” A tory-editor to the eastward has actually dared to proclaim the treasonable project, deceived by his compatriots in New-York he anticipated the triumph of treason at the late election, and he fixed the bounds of the new territory at the Delaware: thus far would be formed between the Whigs of the South and the Tories of the East. On the banks of the Delaware where Washington conquered the Hessian mercenaries, the *Washingtonians* would re-establish an English government. But would the tory faction stop at the Delaware? Not, willingly;—they would advance even to the Potowmac, within sight of the mansion, once the residence of the immortal Washington, they would swear allegiance to a monarchical dynasty. At the foot of the tomb, which holds the sacred relics of the first of American patriots, they would throw aside all deception—the name of Washington would no longer be used as a cloak to hide treason. His spirit might indignantly frown, but they, with lucifer impudence, would rend the air with treasonable halleluiahs and hellish orgies: drunk with the cup of ambition, maddened by the novelty of success, buoyed up with hopes not to be realized, they would surrender themselves and their country to an invader, who would reward their chiefs with a few coronets or garters, but would send the dapes of intrigue to cut wood and draw water for a new race of ignoble nobility.

The British have been woefully deceived hitherto by the reports of eastern

stories. A war was necessary to test the loyalty of the people—war has been resorted to, and the result proves that virtue is the predominant passion in America. The British now see that as war advances treason retrogrades, the people get undeceived and return to the good old principles of their fathers. It is not improbable that the foreign enemy will, ere long, decline further alliance with the little tory-band; and that peace, on terms honorable to America, will put an end to the hopes of factionists and traitors.

One of yourselves.

The Military Monitor.

NEW-YORK,

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1813.

Wanted—a steady man to deliver this paper in the city—apply at the Office.

SUBSCRIBERS who have removed to new residences on the 1st inst. are requested to give notice thereof at the Office.

A few files of this paper from the commencement, remain yet unsold; and may be payable at the time of subscribing.

At the suggestion of several friends, the editor of this paper, proposes to publish a history of the REVOLUTIONARY WAR IN AMERICA. The great utility of such a work, at the present period, presses itself so strong on the editor's mind, that he has determined to devote a portion of his time to the compilation, AT A LOW PRICE, of a work, which ought to be in the hands of every citizen and which, by bringing to our knowledge the heroic exploits of our fathers, in the days which “tried men's souls,” would now promote an emulation of their virtues and patriotism.

A historical knowledge of a man's native or adopted country is naturally desirable by all. The early histories of the old countries of Europe, are so obscured by details, depending principally on fabulous tradition, that little if any reliance can be placed on them. It is not so with America. Its early settlement (as far as can be important to inquire) had its origin since the invention of letters. All before its discovery by Columbus, was savage and uncivilized life, producing no trait worthy of the historians pen.

It is not always within the sphere of a man's purse to purchase voluminous or expensive books, and there are not many who wish to be occupied by tedious details—hence the cause why so few can acquire, and why so many are unwilling to acquire a knowledge of history.

Goldsmith, more than any other man, has established the utility of abridgements; he has made almost every man a historian, and has proved how little is lost to the reader by well compiled abridgements. There are few school-boys in England to whom the histories of Greece and Rome are not now familiar through a knowledge derived from abridgements of large histories. Goldsmith retained, and often improved the sense, subject, spirit and style of the original. It was justly said of him “*nihil erat quod not tetigit nihil tetigit quod non ornavit.*” He touched all subjects, and improved what ever he touched.

The editor, without pretending to the merit of Goldsmith, pledges himself to make a careful selection and candid report of whatever can be gleaned from the various histories and details of the events which he proposes to publish.

A short retrospect of the history of the United States, previous to the commencement of the revolutionary war, will be prefixed an abstract of the events in the present war will be given in an appendix. Terms in our next.

But a few years have elapsed since it was too generally believed, that the Americans could not supply their own clothes from the home-manufacture. Many would have it, that it was not the interest of America to encourage domestic manufactures, while the advocates of British supremacy tauntingly observed, that “the Americans could not make a hobnail.”

The spirit of foreign commerce and enterprise had so far got possession of the American people, that it would remain long doubtful whether they could make their own clothes, had not the British monopolists, deceived by their agents in this country, essayed to drive, from the high seas, a people, who, it was believed, could not be “kicked into a war.” The experiment, or rather the necessity, which sprang from the error of Britain, has established the position, that the new continent was not formed to be dependant on the old; and that its inhabitants may enjoy all the necessities and most of the luxuries of life, without recourse to foreign aid.

It is true that the Americans were fast advancing in a commercial rivalry on the ocean, and that the preponderance which England sought on that element, was likely to be frustrated; but the Englishman might have known, that a great proportion of the American shipping was employed in a trade vast

ly profitable to England, carrying the raw materials to the British manufacturer and exporting manufactured goods to the foreign market, and often to the very place where the raw materials were produced.

It would be to the advantage of Britain to be also the carrier of her own manufactures, and thus not only have considerable profit, but also engross the entire profits of her intercourse with foreign nations. There could not be a stronger proof of imbecility than to suppose that any nation would thus submit to be deprived of the most essential characteristic of independence. A wiser policy on the part of Britain would put at a great distance that high stand which America has assumed, and from which she will not recede.

As long as America continued a mere customer of England, so long would her commercial projects be in a great degree advantageous to England. It is only when the Americans would learn to manufacture their own wool and cotton, that England had any thing to fear. Contrary to the hopes of all, the event, most to be deplored by England, has already taken place, the Americans, driven from the ocean, necessarily had recourse to other pursuits. Extensive factories are already established, the people have learned to make their own cloths, and their custom is lost to England for ever.

This war must terminate in the acknowledgment of the Americans, right to navigate the ocean, on terms prescribed by the laws of nations, or the war must be perpetual. The Americans will, on the cessation of war, resume their appearance on the ocean, not, as formerly, to carry British manufactures to all parts of the globe. They will appear in every market, not laden with British but with American manufactures, and will be able to undersell the British trader.

The American may pay higher daily wages to labourers, but he pays less rent and fewer taxes, and will, in general, have the raw materials at a lower price.

It is not easy to foresee whether it will be advantageous to America to become a manufacturing nation, on a very extensive scale; nor is it easy to divine, whether the English will be injured by the reduction of their vast manufacturing system, that one event may happen, and that the other must take place, may, however, be confidently predicted. It may be here proper to remark that although England is the greatest manufacturing nation in the world, and although foreign commerce has produced apparent riches, yet there is no nation, the inhabitants of which are poorer or more oppressed by taxes. Their poor-houses are overflowing, the army and navy are resorted to, not from a love of fame or country, but as a livelihood; fame cannot be acquired by a war having for its object the destruction of liberty, an universal dominion, or an exclusive right to navigate the ocean; a love of country cannot exist where nothing remains of which the inhabitant can be proud; where, should he remain at home, he cannot procure half wages or half employ; and, from the produce of which, one fourth would be deducted to pay the annual expense of the nation.

Will the British maintain the mastery of the ocean by their thousand ships of war? futile idea—vain hope.—In a long war not yet terminated, they have destroyed the great navy of France; by force or fraud they have possessed themselves of nearly all the Spanish,

Portuguese, Dutch, Danish and Russian fleets; and America has but about half a dozen frigates. Yet France is building up a new fleet, she has one already built; and America is also building a fleet. But, says the Briton. "France has no seamen and naval tactics can only be acquired by long and uninterrupted practice at the exercise of great guns." The success of American "back-woods-men, on board their fir built frigates, in the present war, is no bad commentary on this text. It is very probable the British may get possession of the few American 'non descripts,' but most certainly, a ten years war, carried on by one hand against the French usurper; and, by the other hand, against his "Prefect in America" would drive the British, in turn, from the ocean. She has an opportunity of now earning peace with America, by withdrawing from her unjust pretensions. Should she decline it, her fate is fixed—and, whether it may produce good or evil, England must fall.

Summary.

The reader will find in our columns, of this day, the only account that reached us, of the gallant exploit of the American troops and seamen, in an united attack on Little York, the capital of Upper Canada. The loss of many of our citizens was an event to be expected in the prosecution of war. In despotic monarchies, the most worthless of the subjects, "food for gunpowder," form the principal loss in battle; or rather their country becomes benefitted by the removal of so much vice; but, in a republic, like that of America, where there is a country and a cause to fight for, the best citizens form the van-guard, and plore the loss of several of her sons in the successful attack on Little York, among them, we have to record the brave soldier and steady patriot General Pike. Future generations will do justice to his memory, and his name will mingle in undistinguished eulogium with those of Washington, Montgomery &c.

The British continue their depredations on the shores of the Chesapeake Susquehannah &c. After destroying the stores and merchandize, found at Frenchtown on the Elk river, they proceeded to Havre De Grace, situated on the west bank of the Susquehannah where they committed the most shameful excesses.—Not content with destroying every vessel found on the river, even to the smallest skiff, and several of the best houses, stage coaches &c. they proceeded in a general pillage, ripping open beds, tearing their cloths from the persons of women and children &c. Let Americans remember this proof of the "magnanimity" of this "generous enemy," and prepare to defend themselves or meet a like treatment. We have not, at present, room to record the other acts of plunder or wanton excesses committed by the enemy. An attack on Annapolis was expected, and it was reported that a landing was made within a few miles of Baltimore, and that the enemy had engaged the militia—the result not known.

The President Commodore Rodgers and Congress Captain Smith have been spoken at sea. The brave crews, of these ships, have ventured on the ocean amidst the thousand ships of Britain. However we may fear for their safety, there can be no doubt of their courage and patriotism; and whatever may

be their fate, it surely will not be linked with dishonour.

The news from different parts of the state, though not official, may, with much confidence, be relied on. The Whig ticket for Governor and Lieutenant Governor has succeeded by a majority of several thousands.—The senate will be so far republican, that the council of appointment must be republican, the assembly will have a very small majority, on whatever side it may be.

An action had been fought on the coast of Africa between a British frigate and the french frigate L'Arethusa, which lasted nearly 4 hours. The frenchmen (according to the british account) withdrew after rendering the Amelia "unmanageable, and killing, or wounding 146 of the british crew.

FOREIGN.

Several reports have been published in the Paris papers contradicting the successes of the Russians as published in England. We are not disposed to place implicit credit in the reports of French or British editors. It is however pretty clear that the French armies succeeded in destroying a fine province and a fine city in the Russian dominions; & that they were afterwards compelled either by superior force or the severity of the weather, to retreat with immense losses of men, ammunition, horses &c.

It is clear that the Russians have followed up their successes with considerable rapidity.

Warsaw, Berlin and Hamburg have opened their gates to the victorious Russians, as has Cuxhaven to the British. Dantzic held out, and was likely to sustain a long siege.

Bonaparte, it cannot be doubted, will oppose the northern hordes the delay in his move, be occasioned by his determination not to enter the field without a force adequate to every emergency, and the recovery of past fame.

The London Ministerial papers announce that a treaty offensive and defensive had been signed between the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia 25,000 Prussians are to be paid by England and employed in the conquest of Norway for the benefit of the king of Sweden who takes part in the war for his benefit. May not Bernadotte the creature of Bonaparte, have some private understanding with his former master?

Extracts.

GREAT VICTORY.

Extract of a letter from Major General Lewis, to the Post-Master at Utica, dated Niagara, 29th April, 1813.

Sir—Our troops from Sagg Harbour arrived at Little York at sunrise, on the morning of the 27th, where, after a sharp conflict, we succeeded in carrying the place and all the out-works. We lost by the explosion of a mine several men and unfortunately General Pike among the number. Sheaffe made his escape with what regulars he had left.

Yours, &c. MORGAN LEWIS.

Messenger Office, Canandaigua, May 1, 1813.

The following letter from Gen. Peter B. Porter, was sent by express to J. C. Spencer, Esq. of this village, and received here this afternoon. We sincerely congratulate the readers of the *Messenger* upon the gallant achievement it describes. While we exult in the glory of our arms, we cannot but feel, deeply feel the loss of the brave Gen. Pike.

Manchester, (Niagara County.)
April 28, 1813, 6 o'clock, P. M.

"Dear Sir—I have just returned from Fort Niagara, where I saw a Captain of the United States' navy. He is just from Little York, the capital of Upper Canada, and gives the following account, which is confirmed by official despatches from Gen. Dearborn to Gen. Lewis, now here.

"On Tuesday, the 27th April, at sunrise, Com. Chauncey, with a squadron of 10 or 12 vessels, appeared before York, with Gen. Dearborn and near 3000 men. The infantry under Brig. Gen. Pike, landed, attacked the town & batteries in the rear, while the squadron attacked them by water. At 2 P. M. they carried the place, taking a great number of Indians and militia prisoners, 1000 Indians being engaged.

"Gen. Sheaffe, with a few regular troops, made their escape. Gen. Pike, with about 200 men were killed, by the blowing up of a magazine, in one of train of powder for the purpose. About 50 of the British artillerists were killed by the same explosion. The loss on both sides is considerable. Our army is now in possession of the town and is expected here shortly. Our troops behaved with the greatest gallantry. Immense quantities of military stores and Indian goods were taken at York, which seems to have been the depot for these articles. The vessels of the squadron are not sufficient to bring them away."

Further Particulars—Although general Porter does not mention the taking any British vessels, yet we are well informed that a considerable portion of the enemy's lake-navy was lying at York, and the other part at Kingston. It is, therefore, highly probable that our gallant tars have either destroyed or obtained possession of a sufficient number of the enemy's ships, to enable us very soon to chase the enemy from the lakes.

By a gentleman direct from Sacket's harbour, we learn that the force that sailed from there on Sunday the 25th consisted of com. Chauncey and about 1000 sailors; with gen. Dearborn and gen. Pike who took with them, the 6th, 15th, and 16th regiments, col. M'Clure's regiment, consisting of the New York,

Baltimore and Albany volunteers, and capt. Forsyth's company, all of Infantry, and a detachment of artillery, in all about 2000.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished officer to Governor Tompkins.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, April, 28 1813.

DEAR SIR,

After having been delayed several days by adverse winds, we arrived here yesterday morning at sunrise, we commenced landing our troops at 8 o'clock A. M. under very unfavourable circumstances; a very high wind, which continued to increase all day, prevented our armed vessels for some time from gaining proper positions for covering our landing as effectually as they otherwise would have done; and the same unfavourable wind prevented our boats reaching the shore at the place intended, and compelled our troops to land where the bank was covered with woods, in which Gen. Sheaffe had collected his whole force of Regulars, Militia and Indians amounting to about 750 or 800 total, but our troops, with great coolness, sustained a heavy fire from the Indians and others, from the time they approached within gun-shot of the shore until they landed and mounted the bank, when a very sharp contest was kept up about half an hour. In the mean time, other troops, who were compelled to give way and retreat through the woods to their works. As soon as the whole of the troops were landed and formed under the immediate command of Gen. Pike, they marched through a thick wood about half a mile to the open ground, annoyed by the Indians as they moved.

On reaching the open ground, they advanced and carried a battery by assault, and were advancing towards the principal works, in open column, when a tremendous explosion took place, of an immense magazine, prepared for the purpose, which threw into the air such a quantity of stones as almost covered the buildings and grounds for from sixty to eighty rods in all directions; but it had been so contrived as to discharge much the greatest portion of stones in the direction our column was advancing—it made very considerable havoc in our column; and what is to be more especially lamented, is the death of brigadier general Pike, occasioned by a severe contusion by a large stone—he survived the wound but a few hours; his loss will be severely felt—he was a most excellent officer. Gen. Sheaffe had taken measures for going off with what regulars he had left, previous to the explosion.—

He left the town, and militia, to make the best terms they could—they are in our possession. A large ship of war nearly planked up, and all their naval stores, were set on fire before our troops had advanced far enough to prevent it. A capitulation was agreed on, surrendering the militia as prisoners of war, and the whole of the public property not destroyed.

* * * * * Commodore Chauncey's armed vessels had an active share in annoying their works. They kept up a very heavy cannonade on their batteries, until they were taken or blown up. The Commodore is one of the best men in the world; and peculiarly suited to the command that has been confided to him.

P. S. The enemy set fire to their magazines too soon—they destroyed many of their own men.

American Prize-list.

List of Enemy's vessels, captured and brought into port or destroyed by the public and private armed vessels of the United States.

(CONTINUED FROM NO. 13.)

220. Schooner Jenny, laden with rum, sugar &c. sent into Portland by the Teazer privateer.

221. Schooner Adela, from Martinique, under Spanish colors, laden with sugar—sent into New-York by the Rosamond of that port.

222. Brig Point-Shares, from St. John, N. B. for Barbadoes, captured by the letter of marque schooner Baltimore of Baltimore, on her voyage to France, and sent into Baltimore. The brig is laden with fish.

223. Brig San Antonio (under Spanish colors) from Guernsey for Jacquemel, captured on the coast of Africa, by the Marengo, of New-York. This vessel is richly laden, and supposed to be British property. She has arrived at Philadelphia.

224. Brig Detroit, (formerly the Adams, surrendered by general Hull,) 18 guns—captured by several boats from Buffalo.

225. Schooner Caledonia, richly laden with furs, worth 150,000 dollars, captured as above.

226. Schooner Single-Cap, sent into the Mississippi, by the Matilda, of Philadelphia.

227. Schooner Fame, from Trinidad for Cayenne, laden with dry-goods, oil, &c. sent into Savannah by the Nonsuch, of Baltimore.

228. Ship Phoenix, 12 guns, 17 men, from Bermuda for Jamaica, cargo, 100 pipes Fayal wine—sent into Charleston by the Mary-Ann, of that port.

229. Brig Favorite, 222 tons, 2 guns, from Cork for Pictou, in ballast, sent into Lynn, by the Industry of that port.

230. Brig sir John Moore, from Dublin for Prince Edward's Island, 177 tons burthen, sent into ditto by ditto.

231. Brig Lord Sheffield, from Teneriffe for Quebec, burnt by the Marengo, after taking out a few small articles.

232. Schooner Betsey Ann, from the West Indies, laden with sugar, captured in sight of

Halifax harbor by the Fame privateer & sent into Salem.

233. Brig William and Charlotte, sent into Salem by the Montgomery.

234. Brig Henry, from Liverpool for Halifax, laden with crates, salt and coal, a valuable vessel, sent into Salem by the John, of that port.

235. Schooner Four Brothers, from the West Indies for Newfoundland, sent into Salem by the Fame privateer.

236. Schooner Four Sons, from the Bay of Chaleur, laden with fish and furs, sent into Salem by the Fame of that port.

237, 238. Two schooners sent into Portland by the Dart privateer—one in ballast, the other with live stock.

239. Schooner Antelope, of Curacao, sent into Charleston by the Rosamond of New-York.

240. Schooner Dawson, captured off the island of Jamaica, laden with sugar, rum and coffee, and sent into Savannah by the Wasp of Baltimore.

241. Brig Diamond, 220 tons, 12 guns, with a full cargo of cotton and logwood, and \$2500 in gold, sent into Salem, by the Alfred privateer.

242. Brig George, 270 tons, laden with sugar and cotton, sent into ditto by ditto. Both vessels were from Brazil, and are valuable, worth \$120,000.

243. Brig Neptune, a prize to the John, of Salem, has arrived at that port.

244. Ship Jane, of Port Glasgow, a prize to ditto, has also arrived at Salem.

245. A schooner laden with timber, taken by the Saucy Jack of Charleston, and given up to release the prisoners she had made.

246. Sloop Louisa-Ann, laden with molasses—seized and captured by a boat from the Benjamin Franklin privateer, with 7 men, in Trinity harbor, Martinique, under the guns of a battery of 12 eighteen pounders.

247. Sloop Venus, of Jamaica, burnt by the Two Brothers of New-Orleans.

248. Brig Jane and Charlotte, laden with salt, coals, crates and a few bales of dry goods, sent into Salem by the American privateer.

249. Brig Francis, from St. John's, Porto Rico for Martinique, laden with bullocks, sent into Charleston, by the Nonsuch of Baltimore.

250. Government brig and packet Swallow, 14 guns, 30 men, captured on the 15th ult. after a chase of 8 hours and sent into Baltimore, by the squadron under the command of com. Rodgers. The Swallow was bound from Jamaica for Falmouth, and had on board the mail and 260,000\$ in specie, which last was transferred to the President frigate.

251. Brig Porgie, from Antigua, laden with rum and molasses, sent into Norfolk, by the High-Flyer, on her second cruise.

252. Ship Ned, of Glasgow, 10 guns, 9 pounders, 16 men, laden with timber, sent into Salem, by the John and George privateer of that place, after a smart action. The John and George carries one 12 and two 3 pounders, and had on board 38 men, including officers.

253. Schooner——, captured in the Bay of Fundy, laden with oil, seal skins, &c. sent into Salem, by the Fame of that port.

SPLENDID NAVAL DINNER.

Tuesday 4th inst. agreeable to a vote of the Common Council, a Dinner was gi-

ven to Capt. Lawrence of the Hornet and his gallant crew. The dinner was given at that splendid edifice Washington Hall. It is the first entertainment that has been given in that establishment; and it was remarked as a pleasing and appropriate circumstance, that the first opening of the Hall should be devoted to a festival in honor of the victories of our navy.

The seamen came in barges from their ship, and landed at White-Hall at half past 2 o'clock—They marched, attended by the elegant Band of the 11th Reg't. of the first brigade of Artillery, through Pearl street, Wall-street and Broadway to Washington Hall, cheered in every street they passed by the huzzas of their admiring and grateful countrymen. At half past 3 o'clock the petty Officers, Seamen and Marines, sat down to a most plentiful Dinner, prepared for them in the Ball Room, the most splendid room on the continent.

Paintings representing the victories of Hull, Decatur, Jones and Bainbridge decorated the walls, and over the chair of the presiding officer, was an elegant view, by Holland, of the late brilliant action of Captain Lawrence, in the Hornet, with the British ship Peacock—The table was decorated with a great variety of flags, with emblems appropriate to the occasion painted by a young gentleman in this city.

After the meats were removed, a visit was made them by the members of the Common Council, accompanied by capt. Lawrence—at the sight of their gallant commander they rose, cheered him with three times three, in a stile that evinced it came from the heart. The Boatswain of the Hornet presided at the entertainment, and, though the bottle, the song and the toast passed in jocund glee, yet the most perfect order and decorum were observed.

In one of the dining rooms on the first floor, a dinner was prepared for the corporation. Among the guests, were Capt. Lawrence and all his officers—the commanders of the ships of war on this station, the Judges of the courts, & Col. Swift commander of the corps of engineers.

The room was decorated with various emblematic paintings, by Mr. Holland, descriptive of our Naval Victories, and complimentary to the gallant commanders who have achieved them—The viands of the table and its ornaments were in a stile of comfort and of elegance that did great credit to Mr. Crocker. Though it is but a few days since he opened his house, every thing that could gratify the lovers of good cheer and the

man of taste and fashion were there to be found.

In the evening the Theatre was brilliantly illuminated, and the proprietors having politely set apart the pit for the gallant tars of the Hornet, they went from their dinner table to the Theatre at 6 o'clock the piece selected for the evening, being of a naval character, the men were highly amused and entertained with them. Capt. Lawrence and the Corporation Committee of Arrangement, visited the Theatre also—and on Captain Lawrence's entering, his jolly tars again gave him three welcome huzzas, in which the audience most heartily joined them.

In fine the whole of this exhibition was conducted in a way that must be highly gratifying to every American.—To reward, by every possible demonstration of respect and gratitude, those gallant men who have so nobly supported their country's honour, is both our duty and our interest:—And our common council who have thus studiously sought out each occasion for evincing the grateful feelings of our citizens to our gallant countrymen, have done honor to themselves and to the city which they represent. *Mer. Adv.*

SOLEMN AND IMPRESSIVE EXAMPLE

From the New-Orleans Gazette.

We are indebted to the politeness of a military friend for the following documents. The first is a copy of the general orders [by general Wilkinson] for the day of execution; the last is an address to his fellow soldiers, which the culprit wrote and requested to be distributed through the camp.

EXTRACT OF A GENERAL ORDER.

Camp Pass of Christian,
Nov. 16, 1813. }

Called on to decide in a case which affects the life of a fellow man, the general is deeply impressed by the solemnity of the occasion, and what ever may have been his respect for the judgement of the general court-martial, it was not until he had sought the opinions of council learned in the law, and had made reference to the national executive for advice that he found a definite conclusion for his government. Willing to spare the life of a wretched man, yet reluctant to shrink from an awful responsibility, the general has paused, reflected, deliberately examined the enquiry, and finally determined, that, although mercy may weep, justice is inexorable.

At a general court-martial, of which colonel Covington was president, commenced at New-Orleans the 17th of August last, and continued by adjournment until the 18th, Patrick Ryan was tried

for "desertion from the service of the United States, on or about the 21st of April, 1812, and for mutinous conduct in a boat on the river at Pittsburg, in the afternoon of the 23d May, 1812, when in confinement for the charge of desertion, in forcibly and violently snatching at and drawing the sword of serjeant Jackson, of captain Daniel Hughes's company, then in the execution of his duty, and without any provocation whatever, running the same in the belly of James Van Camp, a private soldier in captain Daniel Hughes's company, of which wound the said Van Camp died. "The court, after mature deliberation, find the prisoner Patrick Ryan, guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and sentence the said Patrick Ryan to suffer the punishment of death by shooting."

The general confirms the sentence and orders the execution of it at 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 25th instant, under the direction and authority of the commanding officer of the post, on the ground parade in the front of the flag staff, & in presence of the troops, who are to be under arms.

The general will not conceal the deep regret on this painful occasion, but while he indulges the sensibility of a christian man, and must deplore every act of a private soldier which may expose him to merited punishment, while he rejoices in the wisdom & humanity which determined the national legislature to abolish the degrading, vile, abominable punishment of a man who wears the garb of honor, by stripes and blows, he considers it his duty, to apprise the troops, that although he will protect them against every act of violence and outrage, and will support them in the exercise of inflexible resolution never to spare the life of a man who forfeits it to his country by mutiny or desertion.

PASS CHRISTIAN, November 26.

Hear the last words of an unfortunate soldier.

Brother soldiers—You have all, no doubt, heard of the crimes of which I have been accused, & for which I have been tried & am now about to suffer the penalty of the law. It is very probable that rumour has multiplied my crimes and exaggerated my offences, and it is that cause alone, that induces me to make this statement in order to place the subject in a fair point of view, so that no more turpitude may be charged to me than my offences really merit.

I have been charged with desertion, mutiny, and, oh my God! murder, I was tried by a court-martial, found guilty,

and the sentence of death pronounced on me.

Brother soldiers—I freely acknowledge and confess the crime of desertion, but as for mutiny or murder, I have no more knowledge or recollection about them than the child unborn, for shame to tell, I was in a state of intoxication, and every noble faculty of the mind absorbed in the diabolical and destroying effects of spirituous liquors, when, it is alleged, I unfortunately committed these abominable crimes.

I first got acquainted with the man whose death I am charged with, on the 2d day of May, 1812, and on the 27th day of the same month the rencontre and accident happened; and I must call it an accident incomprehensible to man. The deceased and myself were uniformly in friendly and intimate terms from the first moment of our acquaintance, until the moment in which it appears he received, at my hands, his death wound.

Countrymen and brother soldiers—From the above statement I hope and trust, that my memory will not be tarnished with the idea of my having committed wilful murder. No, soldiers—I have been tutored and bred up to abhor the thoughts of improperly shedding human blood, or jeopardising the life of a fellow creature. My religion and my principles are opposed to such acts, and all the inculcations of my youthful mind, were to impress it with virtue, forbearance and humanity; but alas; all was in one moment overthrown by giving way to that bane of soldiers and citizens, liquor. And now, my dear fellow soldiers, allow me this opportunity. Hark to the words of a man who expects to appear in the presence of his God and Maker in a few moments. Avoid, of all things, intemperance. Shun spirituous liquors as you would the most deadly poison. Look around you, and you will say with me, that all your misfortunes—that all your misconduct—nay, that all your unhappiness, is in some measure founded and bottomed on the improper use of ardent spirits. Sober, orderly men are respected, and well-treated in every situation of life, both as citizens and soldiers; but drunken men are the pests of society, and the world is compelled, in its own defence, to treat with contempt and severity such offenders and disturbers of peace and good order.

Drunkard, reform your morals, change your conduct, take example by my fate. See, observe, take notice of the effects of a single fit of intoxication. Shun it, shun it, keep sober, act discreetly, mind your duty, and you will be respected in

your own estimation, respected by your officers, and by your country. And what is still more than all, respected and approved by your God and your Saviour.

It may be expected I may say something of my birth, parentage, &c. but, no I only wish that my name may be buried in the dust with my body, and my frailties sink in oblivion. I have seen great men of my name and kindred, and I trust I shall die like a soldier. I feel strong confidence in my Creator, through the redeeming blood of my Redeemer and my God.

PATRICK RYAN.

FROM THE PITTSBURG MERCURY, APRIL 22,

MEXICO.

"I look with more interest upon our neighbours the Mexicans, than I do upon all our foreign connexions and relations put together."

MR. CLAY.

The revolution now progressing in Mexico is likely to become a subject of the first importance to the U. S. in general, and to the western country in particular. Without pretending to advocate or encourage private expeditions in aid of the Mexican patriots, it is not going too far to say, that the interests of the whole American continent are deeply involved in their success. For a lapse of upwards of three hundred years, has the cruel and jealous policy of the court of Spain, shut up from a free communication with the rest of the world, the fairest portion of the American continent. It has doomed the people of these extensive regions, to the most abject tyranny, superstition and bigotry.—The long night of oppression, is now passing away. The day spring of liberty begins to irradiate, the political horizon of our Spanish American brethren; and we may, with joyful confidence, anticipate the period as not far distant when the new world shall become the seat of liberty, the emporium of the arts, and the great mart of commerce.

The results of this revolution will afford the most pleasing reflections for the moralist, the politician, and the philanthropist. When Spanish America shall have thrown off the yoke of her oppression; when religious opinions shall be tolerated; when their invaluable ports shall be opened to the commerce of the world; when the arts and sciences shall be introduced among them; and the free communication of thought and opinion, through the medium of the press, be declared, we shall then see a new world rising to our view, which will extend the blessings of liber-

ty to countless miriads of the human family. Under these impressions, we announce the following pleasing intelligence; and shall from time to time furnish our readers with the earliest information that may be received of the progress of the Spanish republican cause:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchitoches, dated April 6, to his friend in Pittsburg.

"I have the pleasure of informing you, that an express arrived yesterday from Nacogdoches with letters addressed to me, from the commandant at that fort, stating that on the 17th Feb. the republicans gained a complete victory over Salcedo's army at Labadia, killed 90 men and wounded numbers, routed their camp, took vast numbers of horses, mules, and baggage. He was retreating to St. Antonio without provision or ammunition. He will meet there with a cold reception, as the inhabitants are all joining the patriots, and his army is exhausted for want of clothing, food, &c. I am sorry to relate the death of col. Magee, who died the 6th Feb. He is to be lamented by the friends of liberty. For truth, honor and bravery, he had few equals. He was 24 years of age; but his memory will last for ages. His illness was a rapid consumption."

NATCHEZ, March 11.

Received by express at Natchez last evening.

NEW MEXICAN BULLETIN—No 1.

Extract of a letter from Nacogdoches, dated March 1.

"Yesterday arrived here Jose Maria Mora and Jose Ignatio Y. Barba of this place. They deserted from our army on the 12th Nov. and have now deserted from the enemy, whose camp they left the 18th ult. with passports to go out for cattle. These men interrogated individually and separately, state, that an engagement took place some days previous to their flight, in which gov. Salcedo was defeated, and driven into his entrenchments with great loss. That he had come to a resolution of raising his camp and retiring to St. Antonio, being totally out of powder. His troops are in great distress for provisions, naked, have no tobacco and are much disunited. Their horses are poor, worn down, and almost useless. The Comanches Indians are at open war with Salcedo, have killed 9 persons in the neighborhood of San Antonio and made prize of 800 horses and mules. The inhabitants of San Antonio, and the greater part of the soldiers manifested the best intentions in favor of the republicans. Upwards of 100 have already deserted to them with their arms—about 60 on the day of our last affair. We are in

hourly expectation of a courier from the army, who will doubtless bring us the most flattering intelligence."

[The extract from which the above is taken contains other items of intelligence, corresponding with those contained in the following.]

NEW MEXICAN BULLETIN—No. II.
Extract of another letter, dated Natchitoches, March 6.

"By letters from Le Badie up to the 9th ult. we are prepared to expect the events, which we understand from different sources have already occurred. At that time an attack was meditated. The army of Salcedo was in the utmost want and confusion, and threatened a dispersion. On the 13th, we learn an engagement took place, in which 90 men were killed, wounded and missing of the Spaniards. A revolution had taken place at San Antonio, and the return of Salcedo will be opposed if he is able to hold together his miserable army.

"From the circumstantial detail we have received, we do not doubt some great turn has taken place in the revolution of this province, and is perhaps connected with more important operations in the interior.

"In a few days we hope to have the pleasure to hand you all the particulars of this intelligence. An express goes to Natchez with full information on the subject, to which I refer you, having only time to give you this note of it."

Tories will be tories still.—Last evening information was given to the marshal of the United States, for this district, that a barge was lading at Market-street wharf, with provisions for the British blockading squadron in the Delaware. Before the marshal was able to reach the spot a considerable number of people had collected, found 7 or 8 cwt. of fresh beef, and report says a British license; upon which they very deliberately made a noose upon one of the ship's ropes, through which they were about to run the head of a Major Pisant of N. Jersey, and hoist him a little bit off the ground, when the marshal arrived and took the accused under his protection.—As the subject is likely to undergo a judicial examination we are scrupulous of stating any particulars which might prejudice the public mind against the accused.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the barge which was loaded with fresh beef &c. was one of the first which was captured by the Poitiers.—Major Pisant is a distinguished "peace party" man—a Washingtonian!!—Whip me such Washingtonians with snakes and scorpions! *Demo. Press.*

The unanimous vote of the British Parliament to support a war, the commencement of which they could not prevent, may, by some, be considered as an approbation of British aggression towards America, previous to the declaration of war. In order to remove this opinion, if such be really entertained, the speeches of a report of two parts of two speeches in the House of Lords, and of two speeches in the house of Commons of England, are extracted for this days paper. The perusal will show how much better Englishmen love their country, than Americans do their's; and, what is still more remarkable, that the best men and best talents in England are ready to bear evidence in favour of American honor and justice; while "the first talents" of America seem as if they were employed on the part of England. On this point, Henry had secrets which yet remain concealed, but which may come to light. The Tories of New-England will tremble for placing confidence in a reprobate, who hired himself to one government to destroy the peace and existence of another; and afterwards revealed the secret to the injured country. Henry instilled poison into the eastern states. By a partial development, he prevented a mortification; an entire discovery of his accomplices can alone prove an effectual antidote. This discovery will yet be made. Henry's character will never be fully before the world, while he remains true to an engagement, or faithful to one confidant.

EDITOR.

In the House of Lords.

Lord Holland said, that "strong as were the demands of America, we had made stronger in our day. He accidentally had taken up the Statute Book on the table, and found a Statute of Anne, enacting that any man, not merely who resided in England, but in any other country, and took the oath, of allegiance to the Queen, should be considered as under English protection.

Lord Erskine agreed "that the war which America was waging against us was a war of passion, but it was a PASSION PROVOKED BY OUR AGGRESSIONS. There were principles of honor among nations, as there were among individuals; and the *part*, first aggrieved must not be the first to succumb."

Mr. Whitbread said, the House were much obliged to the hon. gentleman, (Mr. Foster), who had given them an account of matters which no one else could have done. For his own part, it was a great consolation to him to hear from the hon. gentleman, that Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe were not, as they had been represented by ministers, all French, but that both of them seemed disposed to conciliate. One part of the hon. gentleman's speech he wished had been omitted, viz where he spoke of those who had warmly taken a part against the proceedings of this government as nothing was more common than for men in public assem-

blies to be misunderstood and misrepresented. He and those with whom he had long acted, had often been thus misrepresented.

He adverted to the declaration of the prince-regent, dated the 21st of April, 1812, in which it was said that nothing but the unconditional repeal of the French decrees should procure the repeal of the orders in council. It was from that moment, in his opinion, that the American government determined on war; yet he was of opinion, that after all the insults they received (*hear! hear! hear!*) if the repeal of the orders in council had reached them before the declaration of war, that war would have been prevented; and if the noble lord had acceded to the repeal when first pressed to it by his honorable friend (Mr. Brougham,) the intimation would have arrived in time for that desirable purpose. He thought there would be considerable difficulty in adjusting the article as to the impressing the seamen, but still he hoped it might be effected by negotiation. He lamented, that with the navy of Great Britain against that of America, which consisted of only four frigates and a few sloops, two of our finest frigates were now in their possession captured by only two of theirs; this was a reverse which English officers and sailors had not before been used to; and from such a contemptible navy as that of America had always been held, no one could suppose that such an event could have taken place.

Mr. W. Smith said, that upon the subject of impressment, Mr. Monroe had personally expressed to him his sense of the importance of that question. He would add, what would G. Britain say, if any foreign power maintained a right to search her ships for subjects? & surely the government who could submit to such a right, WAS NOT FIT TO EXIST AS SUCH.

From the London Pilot of March 20.

We lament most deeply to have to state, that another British frigate, the Java, has been taken by the American frigate Constitution. The Java was on her passage to the East Indies, having on board Lieut. Gen. Hislop, who was going out as commander in chief to Bombay, together with his suite, and a number of recruits and passengers, including some additional lieutenants of the navy, insomuch, that there appears not on this occasion, that deficiency in point of numbers, which, in the prior instances, passed for the principal cause of the success of the Americans. The action was obstinately maintained; and the immense proportion of loss on our part, while it consoles us with the as-

surance of the unimpaired state of the characteristic bravery of our seamen, affords an additional reason to lament the unhappy result that we have announced, and an additional ground to reflect and to inquire seriously into the strange causes which have rendered our relative circumstances, with respect to this new enemy, so different from what they have been, touching all others, that we have had hitherto to contend with. We have not room to enter into this important subject this day.—But the mourning of our hearts, which commenced on the first capture of a British ship by an American, and has been rendered deeper and more melancholy by every successive instance, and most deep by this last affecting event, can never be laid aside, till the honour of the British flag shall be redeemed, by establishing the same triumphant superiority over the Americans, that we have ever heretofore had over all the nations that traverse the seas.

From the London Times of March 20.

The public will learn with sentiments which we shall not presume to anticipate, that a third British frigate has struck to an American. This is an occurrence that calls for serious reflection—this, and the fact stated in our paper of yesterday, that Lloyd's List contains notices of upwards of five hundred British vessels captured, in seven months, by the Americans. Five hundred merchantmen and three Frigates!

Can these statements be true; and can the English people bear them unmoved? Any one who had predicted such a result of an American war, this time last year, would have been treated as a madman or a traitor. He would have been told, if his opponents had condescended to argue with him, that long ere seven months had elapsed, the American flag would be swept from the seas, the contemptible navy of the U. States annihilated, and their maritime arsenals rendered a heap of ruins. Yet down to this moment, not a single American frigate has struck her flag. They insult and laugh at our want of enterprise and vigor.—They leave their ports when they please, and return to them when it suits their convenience; they visit the West-India Islands; they advance to the very chops of the Channel; they parade along the coasts of South America; nothing chases, nothing intercepts, nothing engages them but to yield them triumph.

MILITARY STAFF—A writer in a Charleston paper, discussing a question about the uniform of the military staff, falls into a mistake, which, though very

excusable from the general inattention to the subject, affords a convenient occasion for pointing out an error, in order to correct it. The writer states his opinion, by way of exception to another writer, who defends a general order concerning the uniform of the general staff of south Carolina, issued by the governor of that state, in this way—quoting the words of the writer to whom he replies, he inserts his exception in a parenthesis.

"It was with surprise I perceived that you (the governor of Carolina) had issued a general order, under date of the 10th April, prescribing the dress of the officers of the general staff (*who by the bye are not general officers*) contrary to the act of 1794, which expressly declares that general officers (*and not the officers of the general staff*) shall wear dark blue coats with buff facings," &c.

Both the writers appear to misapprehend the real signification of the terms *general staff*—and one of them appears to exult in his distinction, but which is really an error; since all *generals* are *officers of the general staff*, although the whole of the officers of the general staff are not *generals*; the term *general staff*, comprehends as well the *generals* themselves as those who are in their suite, not attached exclusive to any single corps, but whose duties extend to the whole of an army or a division; thus the aid of a brigadier general or general of division, may be only a captain or a major, and yet, these, as well as the general himself, are members of the *general staff*—the quarter master general, the adjutant general, the inspector general, may be no more than colonels in rank; but still they are members of the general staff—a general officer in all cases is of the staff of the army. *Aurora.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman belonging to Hampton garrison, to his friends in Richmond, dated "Hampton Garrison April 11, 1813.

"I will state by way of postscript that the enemy since they went up the bay, have behaved more like savages than christians. They went on shore at Mr. Thomas Huggin's, in Mathews, cut the throats of his horses, and pulled out the tongues of some of his cattle by the roots, and then left them in that condition.—They also shot down a negro man who was putting up some of his master's cattle, with various acts of cruelty."

Virg. Argus.

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH DESNOUES,
FOR THE PROPRIETOR.

No. 6, CHURCH-STREET.
REAR OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,
WHERE PRINTING IN GENERAL IS EXECUTED
ON REASONABLE TERMS.